

UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKER

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NEEDLESS STRIKE COST MILLIONS

Green Categorically Denies Thomas Rumor

AFL President Calls Thomas Rumor On AFL Jurisdiction "False, Untrue And Without Foundation"

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a telegram to President Homer Martin categorically denied rumors emanating from the Thomas-wreckers to the effect that the Federation was abolishing the jurisdiction of the UAW over parts plants.

Such charges, said Mr. Green, are "false, untrue and without foundation." The full text of Green's telegram follows:

"Statement in press attributed to Mr. Thomas and others in which attempt is made to define jurisdiction of United Automobile Workers represented by you in the event you become affiliated with American Federation of Labor is false, untrue and without foundation. Your affiliation with American Federation of Labor means your jurisdiction over employees in Briggs, Murray Body, Auto-lite, Bendix and similar plants will be conceded, recognized and protected by American Federation of Labor."

William Green."

In a communication to all local unions and representatives President Homer Martin revealed the vicious strategy of the wreckers in their campaign of misrepresentation:

"It is obvious that the dual unionists realized that there will, sooner or later, be a united labor movement in this country, and that their group, along with other IO unions, will be brought back

(Continued on Page 4)

CIO Minority Gang Refuses G-P Settlement

The Graham Paige plant was shut down by CIO pickets on May 19 allegedly because Robert Polling, a CIO steward, was laid off at the insistence of Homer Martin.

This was a patent falsehood. Polling quit work under instruction of his CIO masters because Mr. Martin committee men, who had legitimate preferential seniority, were brought into work. The management took the position that it would play fair with both sides in all matters. This unbiased position of the management infuriated the CIO Hitlerites, and so Colins raised a rumpus to provide a issue for striking the plant.

But just as in the Briggs strike his "grievance" of the CIO is just a lot of camouflage. What

(Cont. on page 3)

Alvin H. Seaff
Dept. of Economics
University of Texas
Austin, Texas

Early A. F. L. Vote Favors Affiliation

Members of the UAW were voting on affiliation with the American Federation of Labor as this issue went to press.

Early voting showed an overwhelming majority of the membership in favor of affiliation. Regional directors throughout the nation were tabulating results and expressing the ballots to Detroit where they will be counted by a rank and file committee.

The ballot specified that the UAW would maintain its autonomy and full jurisdiction as laid down by the Detroit Convention in March.

Thomas Admits Approval Of Board Suspensions

In an attempt to prevent the International Union, United Automobile Workers from functioning in the interests of the auto workers the self-styled UAW-CIO, dual union, is demanding sole bargaining rights in Chrysler in a hearing before the National Labor Relations Board.

The hearing, which is being held in the Federal Building before Trial Examiner William R. Ringer, resumed Wednesday, May 31 after a four-day recess over Memorial Day. The case opened May 16.

UAW attorney Edward N. Barnard contended before the board that the dual union has no right to make a petition since all matters at controversy are before Wayne Circuit Court.

DENIES JURISDICTION

The dual CIO union threw the matter into court in January despite the fact that the UAW constitution expressly forbade such action. Barnard pointed out that now the dual unions want to throw the matter before the labor board without waiting the outcome of the court case.

Barnard declared that the labor board had no jurisdiction in the case since the matter of who is entitled to the name, property, contracts, funds, and other effects of the union could not be determined by the board. Under these circumstances there was no possibility of determining who or what should be the bargaining agent until the circuit court had announced a decision.

The trial examiner decided that Barnard's arguments would be entered in the record and ordered the hearing to proceed.

Early in the proceedings Barnard established the right of the legal UAW to be entered into the proceedings as the INTER-

NATIONAL UNION UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKERS OF AMERICA while the dualists had to be content with the designation UAW-CIO, a name by which the automobile union has never been known.

THOMAS TIED

Later Barnard tied R. J. Thomas, wrecker leader, into knots on the subject of suspensions. He made Thomas admit that the first suspensions made by President Martin were with his approval. Barnard went on to show that, since the first suspensions were legal and approved by the ex-

100,000 Auto Workers Robbed by Mazey-CIO

Workers Lose Wages as Anti-Union Stoppage Results From Mazey Bid For Power; Workers Fight Back

The following statement was made by Homer Martin, President of the United Automobile Workers of America, on the acceptance by Emil Mazey of arbitration in the Briggs strike:

"Mazey's and Thomas' acceptance of arbitration at this juncture constitutes a total loss of millions of dollars in wages of the workers which can never be regained, and is a complete defeat for the union."

"Mazey called a strike on certain real or alleged grievances. Management offered arbitration before the strike was called. Mazey is now forced to accept arbitration, and thereby illustrates his complete bankruptcy as a leader of labor.

"I am certain that the workers will not long tolerate such blind leadership."

An unjustified strike at the Briggs Manufacturing company brutally engineered by the Mazey gang last week, which has deprived 100,000 workers and their families many days of pay, moved into an arbitration stage this week through the intervention of the government.

Emil Mazey acceded to arbitration only because the strike action had dealt telling blows to his gang's grip on Briggs workers. That this move was made in desperation is attested to by the fact that Mazey had rejected arbitration of his alleged grievances in public statements several days previous.

STRIKE PRETEXT

The pretext for the strike action was the firing of four workers, including Mazey's brother, who had indulged freely in assaults upon anti-Mazey workers in the plant. The company sought an end to Mazey's reign of terror and brutality within their plant. In negotiations with Mazey the company offered to reinstate the four with a week's penalty. But Mazey's real concern had nothing to do with this "principal grievance."

Certainly a week's penalty for such activity was not sufficient cause to justify putting 100,000 people on the streets.

Mazey's real game was to force the Briggs company into granting his gang a "union shop" thereby giving his gang exclusive control over the workers in the Briggs plants. The strike was not a strike over working conditions or grievances; it was a brutal power play designed to crush the mounting wave of opposition to the CIO terrorists.

"UNION SHOP"

The Detroit News, which can hardly be accused of a pro-Mazey bias, understood Mr. Mazey's game perfectly, and discounting the alleged grievances as the cause of the strike, unerringly put its finger on Mazey's real objective—the union shop. It accurately described the Mazey's real demand:

"The union shop, unlike the closed shop, does not require the employer to hire only men affiliated with the union holding the contract; the employer can hire anybody, but new employees, a specified time, must join and start paying dues or be fired."

(Continued on Page 2)

UAW Wins Agreement From GM On Bargaining

Under date of May 11th, F. O. Tanner, Vice President In Charge of Industrial Relations, conveyed the following information to me:

In plants where there are two committees and bargaining has been stopped by the Corporation with the Committees, the management will recognize and deal with group spokesmen. In other words, if there is a group of employees having a grievance, they may designate one of the group to take the grievance up with the supervision in an effort to settle the complaint; if there are several groups affected by the same grievance, they may select several group spokesmen from the various groups affected, to carry the complaint up to higher management.

This procedure is in line with the UAW-GM Agreement and also recognized procedure under the National Labor Relations Act. This will be a great help to our General Motors members in such plants as the Chevrolet plant in Flint where the dual unionists have stopped bargaining; also in Fisher 1, Tarrytown, New York, Pontiac Motors and others.

If there are any questions concerning this procedure I suggest that the officers or members of the committee write me at the Eddystone Hotel, Detroit, Michigan.

William Dowell, director GM Dept.—UAWA

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MEMBERSHIP

HOMER MARTIN, Pres. and Editor JOHN TATE, Mg. Editor



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Labor Unity Imperative

On other occasions in the columns of this paper we have pointed out the need for unity in the labor movement. We have shown how the destructive warfare going on between the AFL and the CIO injures the entire labor movement, because it diverts attention away from the main objectives and problems of the labor movement, and saps financial resources.

There is another reason why we think that a united labor movement would be of benefit to all workers. We believe that the present efforts to amend the National Labor Relations Act by the AFL would be made unnecessary if there was unity between the AFL and CIO. By analyzing the AFL's attitude on this question, we find that basically the reason the AFL desires to amend the act is to defend itself against the encroachment of the CIO unions into fields which are within the jurisdiction of AFL unions which were already in the field.

When the CIO first formed, its ostensible purpose was organizing the unorganized in the mass production industries on an industrial union basis. As long as the CIO was going into new fields of unorganized workers, it was not guilty of dual unionism. In the early stages it made no attempt to set up unions in the CIO, dual to unions already existing in the AFL. However, when the fight between the AFL and the CIO became more bitter, and when the CIO began to regard itself as a complete new labor movement, it no longer respected the unions existing previously within the AFL, but began to set up competing dual unions. It was inevitable that this situation would bring about conflicts between the AFL and the CIO before the National Labor Relations Board. These conflicts will continue as long as there are parallel unions in the CIO and the AFL. There will always be fragments of one union breaking off and changing their allegiance from one federation of unions to the other. The only solution to this question is unity between the CIO and the AFL, which will abolish the dual unions and relieve the AFL of any cause for seeking amendment of the National Labor Relations Act.

We are not trying to pass judgment here as to whether the National Labor Relations Board has discriminated against the AFL or the CIO; we are merely pointing out that the root of the difficulty is the present disunity in the labor movement.

Seniority, Profit Sharing Feature Local 628's Pact

A revised contract was won by Local 628 of Port Huron, Michigan, with the United Brass And Aluminum company of that city. The UAW continues as sole bargaining agent for all the employees.

The revised contract has two unusual provisions:

1. "During the course of this agreement, seniority of any employee will not be recognized unless he is in good standing with the local Union."

2. A profit-sharing system to stimulate greater effort, efficiency and friendliness, which is mutually desired, operates as follows.

Every quarter the company's audit will be open to inspection by the union. Firm will deduct \$1000 per month in profit if any. The net profit over and above the \$1000 per month shall be shared as follows:

to the employee members of the union.

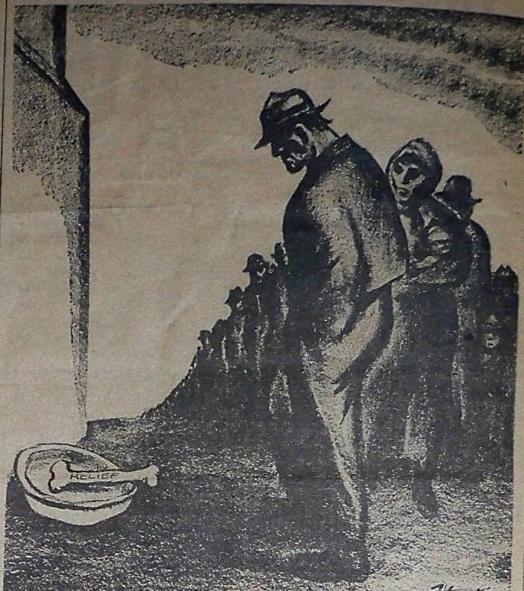
The agreement was signed by Edward R. Goldman, manager, and Jack Little, UAW regional director, Elmer Fisher and G. R. Jones for the local.

An executive shop committee of not more than five members of approved and "the company agrees to meet with the Committee whenever necessary." Members of the committee will not be penalized for loss of time while meeting with the management during working hours.

Departmental seniority will prevail. No loss of seniority will accompany transfers from one department to another.

Another provision requires that employees who are able to perform his present job shall be given a chance to perform a harder job.

11 Million Still Jobless



St. Louis Post Dispatch

Thirty Hour Week Urged For The Cadillac Plant

The following article appears in the current issue of the Cadillac Bulletin published by Local 615.

In our last issue we pointed out that the 20-24 hour week was the company's method of making the poor help the poor, while the rich corporation contributed nothing. We accused them of PLAYING POLITICS with human misery. It seems they are not alone in this. The CIO faction's proposal of one full week on and one off amounts to 20 hours a week, just what the Cadillac management wants as we shall see later. When factionalism becomes so blind that it is a bad day for union men.

We pointed out in our last issue that by keeping all its employees working on starvation wages the company absolved itself of the necessity of supporting social insurance and relief agencies. What we said has been borne out by the recent cut in city relief (on economy grounds) and a cut in the welfare staff of 400. At the same time the Chrysler plant were put on a shorter week, with no lay offs so that there would be no increase in relief rolls.

REDUCING INCOME

We wonder if the Cadillac workers realize that this is a very clever way of reducing the income of all factory workers and at the same time economizing at the expense of those who through no fault of their own are unemployed? You get nothing, the

unemployed get nothing, the large corporations take all.

There is a remedy for this situation, and G. M. Chrysler, Ford, etc. must be made to apply it. Let us point out again that if a thirty hour week is adopted in Cadillac at this time, the great majority of the workers will get a wage, for a while at least, which will lighten the present burden a little and make life at least a little brighter. Those men that will be laid off a few weeks earlier by this method have for the most part social security coming which is almost as much as the miserable wage earned on the 20-24 hour week. They, through their organized strength, can certainly prevent the city fathers from evading their responsibility on the unemployment question.

VICTIOUS SETUP

It is impossible to believe that the short hours worked in large factories like Cadillac and the cuts in city relief are unconnected. The conclusion that the city administration and the corporations have come to an understanding on this question is apparent. All Cadillac workers employed and unemployed must stand together and break this vicious setup.

Local 615 appeals to all sincere union men to get behind the are none of our making. They are the responsibility of manufacturers who want to pay less wages and sell more goods.

—Stuart Strachan

Terror Reigns In Briggs

(Continued from Page 1)

If Mazey could win this demand he could force every Briggs worker to pay tribute to his corrupt machine—and he would succeed in destroying the fundamental principle of the Wagner Act, freedom for workers to belong TO UNIONS OF THEIR OWN CHOOSING.

The union shop in itself is a wholly worthwhile arrangement. Where it is put into practice for the purpose of balking disruptive practices of company unions or other persons who are anti-union, the union shop is a wholly legitimate device. But, when the union shop is employed by one labor union against another labor union—a common CIO practice these days—the arrangement far from being advantageous to organized labor, leads to even more bitter and violent conflict. And precisely this is the crime in the CIO-Mazey demand for a union shop. Fortunately, Mazey's attempts to secure a contractual trap for a Briggs workers has floundered.

Another provision requires that any employee who is able to perform his present job shall be given a chance to perform a harder job.

smash the growing resistance of Briggs workers to contributing dues to a gang of mercenaries; it was a desperate attempt to employ a contractual arrangement to force back into his fold workers who were no longer docile sheep but men who were seeing the light for the first time. It was a desperate attempt to halt the greater numbers of Briggs workers who are beginning to swing their support behind President Homer Martin.

The present Briggs strike is the latest in a whole series of wildcat strikes fostered by the CIO leaders primarily for purposes of intraching their own control. The present Briggs strike is wholly unjustified because it does not concern any of the demands for which a legitimate labor union strikes—union recognition, wages, hours, or working conditions. The tactics of the CIO are resulting in the public associating every conceivable evil with Communism but above all else in dissipating the public's confidence in the resulting am-

Toledo Local Hits CIO Threat Loyal to UAW

Action of the Adds Local in Toledo, Ohio, in chartering of Toledo, was pointed out to Addes. Addes were NOT duly elected president of Local 11. Her Kent, financial secretary, was:

You are hereby officially requested to appear before the executive board of the International Union, UAWA, Thursday, June 27, at 10:30 a.m. Hotel Comptofit, to do, cause why Charter No. 11 is not be revoked.

Davis, Kent, and the local handle executive board replied by telegram as follows:

"We wish to thank you for recognizing us as the agents by officers of the Local, International Union, United Automobile Workers of America and the fact that our charter is valid, we also wish to inform you that we cannot recognize anyone as those officers who were elected at the official convention of the UAWA held in Detroit on March 4, 1939, and is determined by the official decision in this convention."

"Local 11 will not recognize J. Thomas and his clique," statement said, adding, "Our contract (with City Auto Supply Company) is not with the UAWA but with the UAWA and Local 11 sole bargaining agent."

John Cwikiel New and

John Cwikiel, executive member and trustee of the local, UAW, died on May 18, 1939, in Springfield, one of the 29 men killed in the Ford Motor company union activity and ordinances and instated by the NLRB.

John Cwikiel had been an employee of the Ford Motor Company for 28 years. A man of courage he early began international activities in the early 1920s during the great organizing drives in the automobile industry were a few years ago.

The entire personnel of the International Union, United Automobile Workers of America mourns the passing of John Cwikiel.

—ABOR

Martin Cracks Mazey's Claws

President Homer Martin, author of a devastating exposure of Mazey's false claims as though he reasons for the Briggs automobile strike, delivered over Station WJR.

Martin charged that he never raised the issue of cost in contract until after he had the men out on strike. He now admits that Mazey tried to spite him with his original film presentation of his grievance at the four men by raising a revised contract.

Most of the real grievances, he said, arise out of the Briggs management's contract, which the Briggs management, he said, did not disapprove of. He also charged that the Briggs himself would not increase wages more than 10 percent. He also charged that the Briggs management was conducting a brutal reign of terror against workers in the Briggs plant.

Explaining the UAW's position in the situation, he said, "our entrance into the local market was the result of the Wall Street Crash. We were forced to do with the settlement that time. The Wall Street workers to be saved for an early settlement. The needless sacrifice we are making for an early settlement is high and unnecessary.

Pact With Hercules Corp. Won By Locals 87 and 161

A new contract between the Hercules Motors Corporation and UAW Locals 161 and 87 of Canton, Ohio, and Muskegon, Michigan, respectively, has been signed, Charles Davis, International executive board member, announced this week. The new pact is a greatly improved source of protection for the workers it covers. On the agreement was signed on April 6 by the following representatives of the firm and the union: Charles Balough, president of Hercules Motors Corporation; Paul H. McGuire, Victor T. Endfender and W. W. Milsted for Local 161; Harry Hewitt and Frank Hein for Local 87, and Lewis. The Contract was witnessed by David T. Roadley, U. S. Commissioner of Conciliation, Department of Labor.

The features of the revised contract are:

HOURLY BASE RATES

"Hourly base rates (earnings) are guaranteed. In all cases where employee's piece work earnings drops below the price at which the job is set and complaint is made by the employee, there shall be ten day working trial made; the company agrees to investigate said complaint and

if found to be justified the adjustment shall be made and a new rate set which shall be retroactive to the time of complaint.

No foreman or supervisor shall be reduced to the status of a regular employee when such reduction will cause the displacement of any employee out of turn of seniority, and in calculating his seniority. There shall

be added to his time of service the time he worked as said foreman or supervisor."

DISCHARGES, etc.

In case of suspensions or discharges, the corporation will, upon request from the union, state its reasons for its actions. Where it is mutually agreed, after investigation and hearing, that injustice has been done, the parties unjustly affected will be immediately reinstated and compensated for all time lost at the regular rate of pay.

An employee may present his grievance either to a foreman or a shop committeeman. The shop committeeman may after securing permission investigate a grievance in departments other than his own.

The foreman or superintendent shall make a written report of each complaint or grievance made by any employee or employees, a copy of which will be delivered to the chairman of the committee.

"Regular meetings between the factory management and the committee shall take place every Wednesday at 7:30 p.m. and every Saturday at 2:00 p.m. or at such times as may be mutually agreed upon."

The Story Of The I.L.G.W.U.'

This pamphlet relating the history of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union is now available from the UAW Educational Department for 5c.

Every UAW member should read this pamphlet not only for its excellently told story of the rise of America's most progressive union, but also because it relates the experiences of this union with the intrigues of the Communist Party.

Address your requests to William Davenport, UAW Educational Department, Eddystone Hotel, Detroit, Mich.

Auto Profits Soar Despite Higher Hourly Wage Rates

New Profit Peak For Quarter; New Machinery and Processes Reducing Number of Workers

By William Munger

In spite of the fact that there are thousands of automobile workers unemployed and barely avoiding starvation on the relief rolls and on WPA, and in spite of the fact that automobile production is still much below 1937, even though it is better than last year, we have learned that General Motors shows that their profits were \$1.20 a share, the highest of any first quarter since 1929, when they were \$1.37 a share. The financial statement of the Chrysler Corporation shows a profit of \$2.67 a share, which is the highest on record for the first quarter of any year.

LABOR COST DECLINES

In connection with the General Motors statement, the Wall Street Journal has some interesting things to say. This paper, which is an authoritative spokesman for the employers, points out that although hourly wage rates in the automobile industry are much higher than they were in 1936, that this increase in wages has been more than offset by an increase in car prices, so that the labor cost per dollar of car value is now actually less than in 1936, in spite of the fact that the auto manufacturers were paying lower wages at that time.

This bears out strikingly our contention, which we made last spring, when we made last that the automobile manufacturers were seeking to cut wages. We pointed out at that time, that the manufacturers did not need to cut wages, because their increase in car prices had more than made up for any boost

ment as well as price increases. Here again the article bears out what we have said from the beginning, that the benefits of technological improvement and increased efficiency, go chiefly to the manufacturer in the form of increased profits, and if some workers gain by a few extra nickels, there are thousands of automobile workers who pay by being forced out of their jobs because these technological improvements make their labor no longer profitable to the employer.

And some of these very employers whose profits are reaching new peaks, are the very ones who have been urging the government to economize on relief appropriations, which go to provide food and shelter for workers who are thrown out of work by new "labor saving" machinery.

CIO 'Show Of Strength' Musters 100 In Flint

FLINT — An attempt by the Thomas-Addes wreckers to put on a big parade and mass meeting here on Saturday, May 13, met with miserable failure.

Less than 100 people showed up for the parade which was to march through Flint streets for a mass meeting at Kirsley Park. At that number of the people who gathered at the starting point were merely idle onlookers.

CALL OFF MEETING

So hopeless were the Addes-Thomas wrecking crew over the failure of the parade that they called off the mass meeting and fizzled home instead.

The parade and meeting had been planned as a "show of strength" by the wreckers. They put on an intensive advertising campaign in the expectation of getting out a big crowd to impress true unionists, employers, and city officials.

In a militant union city where a call by real union leaders has brought out workers by the thousands the pitiful turnout turned out for the parade revealed startlingly

Local 118 Elects New Officers

TARRYTOWN. — On April 1, Local 118 concluded its annual elections with the following results: president, A. M. Gasparovic; vice president, Joseph Pierce; recording secretary, Harold Lewis; financial secretary, Joseph Galgano; treasurer, John Patten; trustee (3 years), Raymond Batal; trustee (2 years), Frank Sedgewick; trustee (1 year), Charles Michael McKenna.

Installation ceremonies were conducted by regional director Frank Tucci at the regular monthly meeting held on April 11. The newly elected officers pledged themselves to follow a constructive and militant program of union building.

for the Addes-Thomas wreck, accompanied by Adolph Germer, pussy-footing regional director for the CIO, and George Edwards, Harvard's contribution to the wrecker's disorganized staff.

The Case crew had obtained a permit for the parade and meeting from the City Commission and were assigned motorcycle police to handle traffic. Alas, there was no work for the cops because the wreckers didn't get enough people out to make traffic.

LITTLE, DOWELL COMMENT

Jack Little, UAW regional director, commented: "This shows just how much strength the CIO dualists have in Flint". The men in the shops refuse to be fooled by the Addes-Thomas-Case gang.

Said Elmer Dowell, UAW head of General Motors negotiations: "The General Motors workers have learned that the CIO dualists have nothing to offer but disruption and the Communist Party."

The workers know they want collective bargaining and con-

The Nation's Press Brands Rump Confab Communist-Controlled

After the Cleveland convention of the dual unionists had elected their executive board, the press of the nation correctly branded the rump board as one dominated by the Communist Party. It is the unanimity of the press in this appraisal that we indicate by quotation below. We do not subscribe to the obvious errors in fact and interpretation which occur relative to other points raised in the quotations.—The Editor.

Communists Win 13 Posts On Rump

The dean of America's labor journalists, Louis Stark of the New York Times, appraised the results of the Cleveland convention in a story captioned, "Communists Back 13 U.A.W. Winners", in a dispatch to his paper April 6.

"Candidates who were supported by the Communist faction won thirteen places out of nineteen on the general executive board of the United Automobile Workers group recognized by the C.I.O. in the election which ended today the convention of the organization.

"In view of the firmer ties between the C.I.O. and the auto union group recognized, and inasmuch as R. J. Thomas, favored by the C.I.C. was elected president, it appears now that C.I.O. policies are more likely to be followed than hitherto in the recognized union.

"By the C.I.O. the convention is regarded as a "constructive" meeting largely because the threatened split over vice-presidents supported by Communists was averted."

Additional quotations from the nation's press will appear in succeeding issues.—Editor.

Communists Cheer Rump Convention

The Communist, which describes itself as "a magazine of the theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism published monthly by the Communist Party of the U.S.A.", declares in its May, 1939 issue (The Auto Workers Forge Unity at the Cleveland Convention) by B. K. Gebert:

"The decisions of the convention are binding for each and every member of the union. The Communists who are members of the union will loyally carry out these decisions in the spirit in which they have been made. They will give unqualified support to the newly elected leadership. The Communists at the convention collaborated with the progressive forces for the unification of the union. They did not act as a group but as part of the greater gathering of representatives, men and women of the United Automobile Workers of America. And in this spirit they will continue to work energetically to build this great union."

The satisfaction of the Communist Party with the results of the Cleveland Convention means only one thing—they controlled the convention and they control the executive board elected by that convention.

Minority Strikes Graham

(Continued from page 1)

the CIO, which is in a decided minority in the Graham Paige plant, attempted was a strike to force the management to recognize them as sole bargaining agent for the plant. The CIO muscle men thought they could get away with another hijacking job.

Local 142 members did not break through the picket line set up by the CIO, but they denounced the gangster tactics which were causing workers to lose pay in an unnecessary strike.

Local 142 smashed the strike pretext of the CIO into smithereens when it publicly declared that:

"In order to get the plant operating at the earliest possible moment, we have taken the position that Collins, the steward about whom the controversy exists should be returned to work along with the three Martin stewards in question, or else that all alike should not be returned to work. Both sides are to be given equal recognition in bargaining by the company.

"We further proposed that all of the officers of Local 142 immediately resign and that the officers of the CIO group also resign, and a committee selected with equal representation from each side to conduct an impartial and democratic election by the entire employee personnel of Graham Paige, to elect one set of officers for Local 142. The result of this election is to be final and binding on both groups, thereby ending the dual unionism now existing in Local 142.

"We are perfectly willing to abide by a decision of the majority of the Graham Paige employees but we are not willing to be the victims of a hold-up by a small handful, who are threatening the livelihood of hundreds of workers. We appeal to all members of the CIO group who are being victimized to satisfy the factional interests of their so-called leaders to accept this proposal and abide by the decision of the majority."

Roosevelt Challenges Enemies of Relief

President Roosevelt flung a challenge to those who propose to cut relief appropriations in his message to Congress on the unemployment situation on April 27. The President declared:

"When those who talk glibly and without much information about cutting the cost of relief are pinned down to facts, they are obliged to admit that they can offer only two alternative plans — to down the number of needy persons receiving relief or to cut the per capita work payments, or in other words, make a definite beginning towards the substitution of a dole for work."

"It is these same individuals who, picking out a handful of the people of the country, say, 'We are going to do this, we are going to do that, we are going to do this, we are going to do that,' and then, when they have been admitted by the workers and the men in the relief agencies, that a definite beginning is made for the substitution of a dole for work."

Judge Orders Trial On Merits Pending Court Verdict Status Quo Remains

Thomas Gang Misrepresents Court's
Statements in Unsigned Leaflet
At Fisher Body 1, Flint

UAW counsel have petitioned Wayne Circuit court for an early hearing of the case brought against the International by the Addes-Thomas wrecks. The trial is expected to start in three or four weeks and will be heard on the merits; evidence and arguments will be presented by both sides.

Legal arguments by counsel for the UAW and the Thomas wreck were heard Tuesday and Wednesday, May 9 and 10, by Circuit Judge Adolph F. Marschner.

CASE ON MERITS

The judge gave his decision Wednesday, announcing that since there were material facts in dispute the court had no jurisdiction and that the case should be tried on the merits. Accordingly, Judge Marschner denied all motions brought by counsel, but "without prejudice." The motions can be made again in the trial on the merits.

In the forthcoming trial each side will have the opportunity to call witnesses and present evidence to support its pleadings and accusations.

UAW EVIDENCE

The UAW will bring evidence to prove that an emergency existed at the time of the suspension of 15 board members and that President Martin was within his constitutional powers in making the suspensions.

The UAW will present witness and evidence that the 15 board members and others had entered into a conspiracy to deliver the union over to the Communist Party, thus wresting it from the hands and control of the membership. This evidence will show that a grave emergency existed and that it was the duty of President Martin to act immediately to protect the union and the membership.

WRECKS & FRAUD

After the decision handed down by the Judge Wednesday R. J. Thomas, head of the wreck, claimed

the Thomas wreck which had

been suspended.

The judge gave his decision

Wednesday, May 9, that the

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